

## INTELLIGENT ADAPTER

The present invention claims benefit under 35 USC § 119(e) of U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/309,459, filed August 1, 2001, and assigned to the same assignee.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### **1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to adapter topologies, and more particularly, to adapter topologies that generate information related to available or maximum adapter current and to electronic devices configured to receive this information. Particular utility for the present invention is in portable electronic devices, however, the present invention is equally applicable to any device that uses an adapter to derive power.

### **2. Description of Related Art**

Most portable electronic devices (e.g., portable computers, cell phones, PDAs, etc.) in use today utilize an AC/DC or DC/DC adapter that can be plugged into a wall outlet or cigarette lighter, etc., used to power the device, and possibly charge the batteries simultaneously. A typical adapter simply supplies power, and provides no information to the charger circuit as to the maximum available power that can be delivered by the adapter. To control the power delivered to the batteries (for charging) and to the device, a charger circuit is provided which regulates the flow of current from the adapter. An example of charger topologies are provided in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,246,215 and 6,329,796; and U.S. patent application Serial No. 09/948,828, titled "Voltage Mode High Accuracy Battery Charger", all assigned to O2Micro International Limited, and incorporated by

reference herein in their entirety. Such charger topologies dynamically allocate available adapter current between the batteries and the device.

Figure 1 depicts a conventional topology that includes an adapter 1 and mobile equipment 2. The terms “mobile equipment” or “portable electronic device” as used herein mean a portable computer, cell phone, PDA, and/or any other device that uses an adapter to derive power. The adapter 1 generates a signal 90 indicative of the type of adapter used. This signal only has two states, and is used as an identification (ID) signal that represents the type of adapter used. The adapter 1 of Figure 1 can be of two types: a high power adapter (e.g., 70W) or a low power adapter (e.g., 45W). The high power type of adapter generates no signal 90, while the low power adapter generates a signal 90 having a predetermined value. The mobile equipment is adapted with a switch 4, whose conduction state determines the type of adapter (low power or high power) present. Assuming that high power adapter is present, switch 4 is OFF. If a low power adapter is present, signal 90 turns switch 4 ON. Signal 90 is a signal representing the type of adapter present (low or high), and may be used by power management processors or charger circuits. Note that this topology only has two states representing the presence of a low power adapter or high power adapter, and thus cannot generate information related to the maximum or available power provided by the adapter. Note also that this topology requires that the adapter and mobile equipment be matched, such that the adapter could not be used with other mobile equipment and vice-versa.

Thus, there exists a need to provide an adapter topology that provides information related to maximum adapter current, which may be utilized by a charger to accurately allocate available current to batteries (for charging) and a device (for operation). There

1 also exists a need for an adapter topology that permits the adapter to be used with a wide  
2 range of devices so that the adapter is can be used with many types of mobile equipment  
3 devices.

#### 4 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 Accordingly, in one aspect the present invention provides an AC/DC or DC/DC  
6 adapter, comprising circuitry to generate a signal proportional to the maximum adapter  
7 current.

8 In another aspect, the present invention provides a portable electronic device,  
9 comprising circuitry to receive a signal proportional to the maximum current supplied to  
10 said portable electronic device and a charger controller.

11 Still another aspect of the present invention provides an adapter topology system,  
12 comprising an AC/DC or DC/DC adapter comprising circuitry to generate a signal  
13 proportional to the maximum adapter current; and a portable electronic device adapted to  
14 receive power from said adapter and to receive said signal proportional to the maximum  
15 adapter current.

16 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that although the following  
17 Detailed Description will proceed with reference being made to preferred embodiments  
18 and methods of use, the present invention is not intended to be limited to these preferred  
19 embodiments and methods of use. Rather, the present invention is of broad scope and is  
20 intended to be limited as only set forth in the accompanying claims.

21 Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent as  
22 the following Detailed Description proceeds, and upon reference to the Drawings,  
23 wherein like numerals depict like parts, and wherein:

1                                    **Brief Description of the Drawings**

2                    Figure 1 depicts a conventional adapter topology;

3                    Figure 2 depicts one exemplary adapter topology system of the present invention;

4                    Figure 3 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system of the present  
5 invention;

6                    Figure 4 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system of the present  
7 invention;

8                    Figure 5 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system of the present  
9 invention;

10                  Figure 6 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system of the present  
11 invention; and

12                  Figure 7 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system of the present  
13 invention.

14                    **Detailed Description of the Exemplary Embodiments**

15                  As a broad overview, the adapter topology system embodiments of Figures 2-7  
16 generate an identification signal (ID) proportional to the maximum or available adapter  
17 current. Also, the topologies disclose electronic device configured to receive the signal  
18 proportional to the maximum or available adapter current. The system comprises both  
19 the adapter and the portable device, but the present invention is also directed to the  
20 adapter and the portable device independent of each other. A battery charger controller,  
21 associated with the portable electronic device (and such as provided in the  
22 aforementioned U.S. Patents) may be adapted to utilize this signal to dynamically allocate  
23 power between the batteries (for charging) and the mobile equipment (for operating

power). Such battery charger controllers generally operate to give the mobile equipment power, and will use any remaining current to charge the batteries. The present invention is not limited to a particular charger controller, and a charge controller is not necessary for an understanding of the present invention.

1 10 that generates a digital coded signal 54 indicative of the maximum current limit of the  
2 adapter 9. The coded signal 54 is sent (via a conventional and/or proprietary digital  
3 channel) to a keyboard controller 12 (or any other type of microcontroller) associated  
4 with the mobile device. The keyboard controller 12 is a conventional device found in  
5 portable computers, and may be appropriately adapted to generate an SMBus serial  
6 communications signal 56 (designated as SMBus\_Clk and SMBus\_Data 56 in the  
7 Figure). Signal 56 is an SMBus digital signal representing the maximum current limit of  
8 the adapter 9.

9 The charger circuit 15 is of the type that can be externally programmed with a  
10 signal indicative of the maximum current limit. Charger 15 includes an SMBus converter  
11 13 that essentially comprises a DAC circuit to convert digital signal 56 into an analog  
12 signal 58. A sense comparator 14 generates a signal indicative of the total current  
13 delivered by the adapter (across sense resistor  $R_{sense}$ ) and generates a measured adapter  
14 current value  $I_{meas}$ .  $I_{meas}$  and signal 58 are compared in comparator 16 that generates a  
15 signal indicative of the difference between the maximum available adapter current (signal  
16 58) and the measured current supplied by the adapter. This value is used by other  
17 components in the charger (not shown and not necessary for an understanding of the  
18 present invention, but fully disclosed in the aforementioned patents) to dynamically  
19 allocate power delivered to the batteries and the mobile equipment.

20 Figure 4 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system 120 of the present  
21 invention. In this embodiment, the adapter 17 includes an embedded identification  
22 resistor  $R_{ID}$  18 that is connected in series with the adapter voltage (+) and the mobile  
23 device.  $R_{ID}$  is fixed for a given adapter, and generates a fixed voltage drop. The mobile

equipment 19 includes a reference resistor  $R_{ref}$  20 connected to the identification resistor and to ground (-).  $R_{ID}$  and  $R_{ref}$ , taken together, comprise a voltage divider, and it follows that  $V_{ID}$  is based on  $R_{ID}$ ,  $R_{ref}$ , and the adapter voltage. The adapter voltage,  $V_{ID}$ , across the reference resistor represents the adapter current capability, with a scale factor as a function of the value of the sense resistor  $R_{sense}$ ,  $R_{ref}$  and the charger current gain ( $k$ ). If portability of the adapter 17 is desirable, this scale factor may be standardized by providing a standardized value for  $R_{ref}$ . As with the previous embodiments,  $V_{ID}$  may be utilized by the charger circuitry to dynamically allocate power available from the adapter 17 based on the known value of the maximum or available power available.

Figure 5 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system 130 of the present invention. Topology 130 is similar to topology 120 of Figure 4, except the identification voltage,  $V_{ID}$ , is independent of the adapter voltage. This embodiment also depicts some details of the charger circuitry 25 (although not necessary for an understanding of the present invention). In this embodiment, the adapter 21 includes an embedded identification resistor  $R_{ID}$  connected to the adapter ground and to the mobile equipment 23 (via, for example, the power cord (+/-) of the adapter). The mobile equipment includes an embedded pull-up resistor  $R_{ref}$  24 that is coupled between signal line 62 and a regulated low voltage source LV (e.g., 5V, 3.3V, etc.), thus forming a voltage divider defined by  $R_{ID}$  and  $R_{ref}$ . Identification signal 62, then, is a proportional voltage signal  $V_{ID} = k \times I_{AD\_lim}$  indicative of the maximum or available adapter current; where  $I_{AD\_lim}$  is the adapter current limit and  $k$  is a proportionality constant. Note that  $V_{ID}$  depends only on  $R_{ID}$  and  $R_{ref}$ , and is independent of the adapter voltage.

Figure 5 also provides more detailed structure of an exemplary charger controller 25. The charger 25 includes a current sense amplifier 28 and an error amplifier 26. The current sense amplifier generates a signal ( $I_{AC\_meas}$ ) indicative of the actual adapter current generated across the current sense resistor  $R_{sense}$  27. Error amplifier compares  $I_{AC\_meas}$  with  $V_{ID}$  (the voltage signal representing the maximum available adapter current) to generate a control signal used by the power regulating feedback loop of the charger controller 25. Again, the details of the charger controller are not necessary for an understanding of the present invention, and are being provided herein only as an example of how one skilled in the art may utilize the maximum current signal. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited to the exemplary charger controller circuitry described herein.

Figure 6 depicts another exemplary adapter topology system 140. This embodiment generates a normalized adapter current signal. This embodiment also depicts some elements of the charger controller circuit. In this embodiment, the adapter 29 includes an embedded current sense resistor ( $R_{sense}$ ) 30 and a current sense amplifier 31. These components might typically be associated with a charger controller. The amplifier 31 provides a normalized current signal 64 that is proportional to the adapter current ( $I_{AD} \times s$ ). The gain of the amplifier 31 is selected to provide a standardized output when the adapter reaches its maximum current level. In other words, amplifier 31 has a set upper gain. The normalized current signal 64 is a value indicative of a percentage of maximum current.

The mobile equipment 32 in this embodiment includes an embedded resistor 33  $R_{sys}$  coupled between the normalized current signal 64 and ground. Embedding  $R_{sys}$  in



1 this manner eliminates error generated by the parasitic voltage drop of the adapter. The  
2 voltage drop across  $R_{sys}$  is indicative of the percentage of maximum current of the  
3 adapter, and is expressed as  $V_{IAD} = R_{sys} \times I_{AD} \times s$ . More precisely, the voltage  $V_{IAD}$   
4 represents the actual adapter current as a percentage of the rated adapter current. Error  
5 amplifier compares this value to a value indicative of 100% of the adapter current  
6 ( $V_{IAD\_lim}$ ) and generates a control signal used by the power regulation feedback loop of  
7 the charger controller.

8 Figure 7 depicts yet another exemplary adapter topology system 150. This  
9 embodiment is similar to the topology of Figure 3, except that the DAC 13 is replaced  
10 with an SMBus programmable interface 36 and a multiplexed DAC 37. The DAC 37  
11 receives the output of the SMBus interface 36 and generates a plurality of programmable  
12 analog signals used by the charger controller 15, as will be understood in the art.  
13 Examples of such programmable signals include the charging current reference IDAC 38,  
14 the charging voltage reference VDAC 39 and the adapter current limit IACLIM.

15 The current limit encoder 10 embedded in the adapter 9 sends data representing  
16 the adapter maximum current to the keyboard controller (KBC) 12 (or any other  
17 microcontroller) in the mobile equipment 11. The KBC 12 issues appropriate SMBus  
18 commands representing the adapter current limit, the battery charging voltage IDAC and  
19 the battery charging current VDAC to the charger 15 via SMBus communication  
20 protocols. The charger 15 uses the SMBus programmable interface 36 to decode the  
21 SMBus commands. The decoded values are sent to the multiplexed DAC 37, one by one,  
22 and are converted to analog signals on the different outputs 38, 39 and 40. The signals

1 (voltages) are used as reference signals for error amplifiers within the charger, such as  
2 error amplifier 16 depicted.

3 In all of the embodiments described herein the identification signal generated by  
4 the adapter represents a dynamic indication of the maximum available power for the  
5 particular adapter, and can change linearly with changes in available adapter current  
6 (power). Although the drawings generally depict a separate signal line between the  
7 adapter and the mobile equipment, those skilled in the art will recognize that numerous  
8 other communication methodologies could be employed to communicate information  
9 between the adapter and the mobile equipment. For example, the embodiments of  
10 Figures 2, 3 and 7 may be adapted to include wireless communication (e.g., RF, IR, etc)  
11 between the adapter and the mobile equipment to communicate maximum or available  
12 adapter current information from the adapter to the mobile equipment. Likewise, Figure  
13 6 could be similarly modified and further modified with a programmable current source  
14 (not shown) embedded in the mobile equipment. This programmable current source  
15 could be coupled to  $R_{sys}$  and programmed to generate the proportional adapter current  
16 value ( $I_{AD} \times s$ ). Alternatively, such information could be communicated over the existing  
17 power lines (+ and/or -) using modulation/demodulation techniques known in the art to  
18 communicate available power data over the existing power lines.

19 Further modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art, and all such  
20 modifications are deemed within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined  
21 by the appended claims.